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ral Reformation.

and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
SPEECH OF LORD MORPETH.

Fourth annual Meeting of that society held in Exeter Hall June 21.—3000 persons were present, among them was a large number of members of the Society and other distinguished gentlemen. Some persons of color were also present. A few minutes after eleven o'clock, Lord Brougham, attended by the Committee, entered the Hall, and was received with enthusiastic cheering.

lawes, Esq. M. P. said that he had requested to propose that Lord Moroult preside over the proceedings of the Society. No man was more fitted, either by his age or high ability, to occupy the chair at the meeting of a Society which had been formed and calculated to promote the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, than the noble Lord. (Cheers.)

Nicholls (late Governor of Fernando Po) begged the honor of seconding the motion, and was warmly received by the assembly.

Lordship then took the chair, and to the following effect:—Now, having this flattering prelude to the motion you have just been pleased to adopt, I could much more easily find reasons why I should not fill this chair on the present occasion than why I should accept it. It seems, however, to me, that I ought to attempt an uphill struggle, contending against my own conviction, to leave the whole responsibility to the two best men capable of representing in

the selection. If, indeed, in the case of so many whose pretensions of distinction would have been far more modest and far more powerful, in consequence of services rendered, or labor expended, of the successes achieved in the cause which has now assembled us together, I could suggest anything in the way of forwarding where I now am.

It is true that the slave trade in the circumstances has happened to me within the space of a year to have had some opportunity of forming a personal inspection something of the operations and effects of slavery, (heard of somewhat varying modifications and details) in the World across the Atlantic, where, especially, upon any mission or with an object directly directed to the subject of slavery, although so prominent an Institution, the relations of society could not fail to be encountered it, to excite any feeling of sympathy. But as I have had no observation even of so pregnant a subject as slavery can hardly be said to be the direct object of my expe-

While I remained in the district referred to, I did not judge it to be any part of my duty to obtrude any opinions unasked, or to forbid them when asked, or to dissuade them at any time. I never did,—(cheers)—with respect to the relations and relations existing in the social policy of the Governments, or in the processes of the social life to which I was admitted and welcomed. Nay, I have ever since my return I do not feel, and I do not feel myself authorized to take the office of an adviser or admonisher to foreign communities, or to prescribe to them a course which seemed consonant with my own sense of duty, and which I might be so imposed upon them by theirs,—and I think whoever in this country assumes himself to the subject of slave

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authorized to cast the first stone: but we feel constrained to say to others, "Go, and sin no more." (Cheers.) And as we do not pretend to an immunity from blame with respect to the past, so neither do we assume notwithstanding what it has been permitted us by a gracious Providence to do, that we can safely afford to dispense with strict vigilance and persevering caution as to the future, in maintaining what has been done

in performing what yet remains to be accomplished. That the steps which he recommended, and I hope set on foot, will remove the last vestiges of ancient slavery in the West Indies—for watching, at least, and guarding from all approach to abuse any further extension of the same in the West Indies would be fully carried out and completed;—that our negotiation with foreign powers shall not be compromised by any unwarrantable concessions, and that we may be able to assume the title as the Comity of Nations;²⁴ these and other points will be nowhere more keenly and more judiciously considered than in this assembly. Still, however, after all, while I do not dissemble the load of responsibility which originally attaches to my own country, while I would refrain from gratuitous attacks on other nations, and while I estimate, yet I must say that here on the soil of England, under the roof of Exeter Hall, and from the chair of a meeting of the British Association, I have been enabled to witness the close of a convention which has summoned and collected its associates from every quarter of the world, from every condition, and every color, with no qualification for admission, and with no other object than to have an enemy to slavery wherever it is to be eradicated,—I feel that I must not and cannot be silent;—but that in a real, a solemn duty—faithful, soberly, and earnestly to the cause of the truth, the length, and for your sakes, without unnecessary delay—to record the impressions which I derived from the opportunities which I have enjoyed of conversing with them to be of pursuing the features, and witnessing the workings of slavery upon its own soil and beneath its own influences.—(Cheers.) I had some transient glance of the state of the country, and of the progress of development, at one of the most fertile and the sugar plantations of Louisiana. I saw the system pursued in the most unimproved development, at one of the most fertile and the sugar plantations of Louisiana. I saw the system pursued in the most unimproved development, at one of the most fertile and the sugar plantations of Louisiana. I saw the system pursued in the most unimproved development, at one of the most fertile and the sugar plantations of Louisiana.

turning to the American Union, I passed up the stream of the gentle Ohio, and I saw upon one bank a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states, and I saw the appearance of progress and prosperity in all that constitutes power and happiness seemed to be just in that proportion which the American Union bore to the British Empire. (Cheers.) I then came to another and still fairer stream, the St. Lawrence, which separates us from the free and slave states of the North American Republic, and the provinces of the Queen of Great Britain. Now in which of these districts, under these designations, might it not arise in your imaginations, that the cause of human rights would most extensively and scrupulously prevail? I could not help being much struck with a circumstance which I have certainly not noticed by any unfavorable propositions against either the political or social institutions of America, or by any political or aristocratic government,—I mean our excellent and accomplished countryman, Miss Martineau. It was stated by her in the *Quarterly Review* (August 1840) as a maxim that plied on the Niagara river, immediately between the American and the British shores, that the finest sight in the world was to be seen from the British shore when the ship nearest the British territory, *Lord Chester*.

I address myself to you, the citizens of the United States, and to you, the representatives of the nation, in this solemn declaration put more forcibly and vividly before you the whole gist of the great subject? How long will you let it be so? (Hear, hear.) "Perilous," you say, "the acknowledgment of the existence of the positive elements of your constitution which you are not at liberty to conavene; I know that there are obligations to independent and com- pound; but till you proceeded to the utmost limits which the letter of your constitution allows, so long as you suffer the slave to hang the life of your country in the shadow of the actual shadow of the capital at Washington, the seat of your central em- pire and your federal legislation; so long as you stretch the broad arm of your constitution to hold it true—the slave trade itself, as it is carried on from one of your coasts to another, and even the bosom of that ocean which you are so ready to allow of these and other graver violations of the constitution and other graver compliance with the exactions of slavery, do you not deserve to have this picture, which I have just portrayed, to be inscribed on the wall of the great hall of the world—and mark well this warning said within the very sound of the down- fall of the empire—the finest sight in the world is the leap of a fugitive from the grasp of a slave hunter from the

re of your republic, and place him upon
soil subject to the crown of Great Bri-
tain. (Cheers.) He may have come toil-
ing, crouching, panting, but the conscious-
ness of acquired freedom, of a master left be-
hind, and who never again can grasp him,
leads to the mere motion and muscles of his
body as a play, an elasticity, and a moral ef-
fect that are nothing short of sublime. (Ap-
plause.)

[illegible]

so sufficiently conversant with the details at all events they are of too recent date to allow of our speculating with certainty upon their precise character. It is true, that there are some in them, there are collateral circumstances connected with the question of slavery in Texas, which would invest them with a certain interest, and would enable us to calculate, or foresee, even the social consequences; but not this, as on other subject, it will be the part of prudence not so much to anticipate as to observe. If those who are to be the people of Heaven, if so much to be gladdened, feel, I trust they do, an assured sense that the time will come when the world will be free from the scourge of slavery; is it not for us to prepare on the horizon that is now before us, the ray of the dawning may not first be forth. (Cheers.) We must remember that the abolition of slavery and the slave all over the world must be, still a long and very unworthy occupy the chair in which I am now seated. It will take up a disproportionate period of time for me to do so, and for more than which I am so many adequate claims. It is, indeed, impossible to look upon an assembly of this kind, and to be without an interest, considering all of whom it is composed, and all at which it aims. It has been brought together for any purpose but to glorify in the triumph of the cause of men. It is for the common place of nations. It is a great Assembly of human freedom, most however, for nobler purposes than ever animated the breasts of men. It is to rescue the miserable, to raise the low—in one word, to bid the slave go free. Its name and title make no reference to religion, but doubt not that the religious spirit will be present. There have been brought together under no symbol than the cross of the Redeemer. It compresses in the thrice array beheld in many of the successful revolutions of the world, would, indeed, it would have comprised the most successful conquering of all this—I need not men-

—Sir Thomas Clarkson (cheers), and I do not know of others in the full maturity of life and vigor, who have not been as active as I wish it could have comprised one. I have been our energetic and indefatigable fellow-laborer in all our contemporary struggles.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.—(cheers.) These men have lived to see our country adopt and complete their work, and now looking with intense and kindred earnestness to see the same high enterprise prosper among the nations. Mingled with these are some of the representatives of the slavery feeling amongst our nearest neighbors—the ancient and civilized nation of

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ins of the dying Channing—(cheers)
is still aspired by the aged but outliving
adged and aged, and the aged but outliving
have feared, perhaps, that in the course of
remarks which I have been led to make,
may have reflected with something of acrimony—for which I believe I am responsible
—on the character of the American slave.
But at the conclusion of these observations, I must call upon all my hearers to
render the homage due to the efforts of
the friends of the slave, and to the efforts
of all persons to derogate from the bonu-
fides earned by our own philanthropists
is a statement; yet there are few who can
be so ungenerous as to suppose that the
little which beset every step in the path of
American abolitionists, (hear, hear),—
is not with them as with us,—with an
interposed—But it is at least a
fact, that the friends of the slave,—free
persons are not a rare sight as with us,
they exist in swarms; and I am not sure
whether I was not during my sojourn in
England, and in the treatment of the free colored
people (hear, hear) than even of the slaves
themselves. I knew that slavery existed,
and I forgot the sort of swell of heart I felt upon
the very first evening of my arrival in

on. When, upon bearing, a short
er the sun set, a deep toned bell, and
siring what it was, was told that it
curfew, I began to think that the
and gone back, and that we had go
udal time of the old world. (Laugh
fter the tolling of that bell no free
of color could be seen in the streets
the privileged pass of a white per
ries of shame.²¹

not here to maintain the propriety and the expediency of every thing that has been done by American abolition; I intended for is, that they live in instances of the utmost delicacy, diffidence and danger; and at all events they are competent to defend themselves. What if they have not arrayed against them?—and let no one deride its potency in any country—ridicule, the reversal of business, the loss of friends, the disgrace of domestic ties, reproach, the exposure to which noble minds are particularly sensitive—of hostility to their countrymen, the violence, the scourge and the knife. (Hear, hear.) These are

the dangers that beset them; and
the English, who are the most
visitors, English residents, educated
by the frank and graceful hospital-
ity of the southern planters, to the charms
of the life of the South, and the
virtues must pine in the poor, and swell
the ranks of obliquity. (Hear, hear—
applause.) I will now—I speak it to the
credit of the South—let me say that I
feel the most cordial sympathy and
sentiment, and yet I cannot conceal the
fact that a great proportion of the Irish
emigrants are opposed to the advancement
of the opponents to the advancement of
our race. (Hear, hear.) But in
this matter, my eye, and my ear, and
my heart tell me that, noble souls, will go on
as actually swelling numbers, with grow-
ing ranks, with self-sustaining, becoming
a source of success are gathering every
day every hour around your way. It
is my duty, and for my mortal life to speed
the noble souls, and I will say it, and
I will multiply it in the words of one
of the tragic sisters of our common lan-
guage.

—The poor forsaken ones,
they be left a prey to savage power,
pry to heaven for help, and not be
head Gallant, generous band,
men, pursue, enter the sacred cause,
and forth, ye proxies of all-ruling Providence;
his shall assist ye with prevailing pray-
ers, warring angels combat on your side!
(and long-continued cheers.)

From the Emancipator.

"Is it a Sin to Staal?"

was the leading capital of a series of in the New York Observer, during the grand summer of 1841—a safe occasion for the most daring display of the paper, in the celebrated address to the slaves, by the New York State Liberty Convention, held at Peterboro', in the winter of 1841. The author of the address, Gerrit Smith, told the slaves, that when fleeing from their prison house, they were justified in appropriating to their use, whatever was ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY to their escape—*na*, for

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positions as med in opposition to the Government, were that it was at war with scripture, morals, and the laws of this, and all civilized countries; and that there was not a lawyer, or civilian in the world, who would subscribe to its doctrines. It was written by the New York Evangelist, and by other speakers and writers. But the Ob- servator stoutly returned them, in the following manner:—

"The Editor of the British Freeman, on the 17th of June, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, moved the second reading of a bill for the punishment of persons guilty of offences found in places under the dominion of the British Crown; the one reference to offenders coming from the United States, the other to offenders coming from America, the one to offenders common to France, and the other to offenders common to Great Britain, their provisions, he said—

was proposed by the present measure, offenders should be apprehended who were charged with robbery, arson, murder, forgery, and with intent to kill, or whenever the offense was such as would justify the apprehension and commitment for trial of the offender in any country. He did not apprehend that such measures any inconvenience would result, except in the case of fugitive slaves.—It was a matter which he readily admitted would require a great deal of caution and attention. It was supposed that under this bill fugitive slaves would be given up, but there

tion of introducing any such pro-

e from slavery was no crime ; on the
condition of a slave endeavoring to
be regarded with much sympathy.
it had been said that a fugitive slave
of robbery by carrying off the clothes
which were the property of one who
be the owner of the slave ; BUT TO
SUCH CLOTHES WAS NO
NEITHER WAS IT A THEFT
PART OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE
AWAY ANY THING WHICH
AID HIM IN HIS FLIGHT, AS
EXAMPLE, A HORSE, OR A

trains thus laid down by Lord Abernethy with that in the address. It uses the very same illustrations—'a boat,' Lord Aberdeen was secondarily and fully, by Lord Brougham, Canningham (late Lord Chancellor), Campbell (late Attorney General), and Lord Ashburton (late Lord of Ireland,) and Lord Ashburton at a pity for the cause of good moral and jurisprudence, that Sidney E. Thorpe of the New York Observer, have been present to see these young light!

Force of Circumstances.
 ing as our opponents could, with
 bility, deny the alleged results of the
 y agitation, they were satisfied.—
 has gone by. Progress must be ad-
 innumerable, incontestible facts show
 bors of abolitionists have not been in

Why is the device of our enemies?—I admitted, but they have hit upon a wiser theory of causation, which shall their self-love. They have become more philosophical and deal out grand laws on the force of circumstance, the events, the laws of human progress, providence, and so on. True, but to explain to us, wherein consists the power of circumstance, to what it tends, to what it advances, or of what consequence it be the laws of human progress, the deeds of humankind actors—how can they be so very overplausible, without some serious reflection.

Coming to this ingenious theory, the Ref was the result of the force of circumstance. Luther himself was a mere circumstance. The American revolution was a providential circumstance, the men who did it were its inscription, progress, action,

is an admirable device, to strip un-
reformers of their honors; and under
of an humble piety, to enable a man
to hold fast against the assaults of a
loot from all hazardous or laborious
to better the world. Why should he
ease, or expend wealth, or seek a good
circumstances are the great reformer-
entertain no jealousy of this mys-
personage, which can awaken no envy,
self-love, never become a subject of
n. How delightful, that under the
of this shadowy, undefined, imperson-
mind and morals march onward to
n, without the necessity of word or act

the New York Commercial has given the language of this mode of philosophizing; I will find illustrations in almost all newspapers, which, stimulated by the public sentiment, are something more than the progress of anti-slavery principles, and anxious that they have nothing to but much to retard this healthful progress are determined at least that nobody have any credit.—*Philan.*

J. Blanchard, delegate from Ohio
London Convention, speaks as follows
er to the Philanthropist.

Corn Lads" are taking a violent Mr. Cobden, a young member from their, whom Peel esteemed (indefinitely) as a crutch from the house, were violently seized by the police of Bow Street. He had not an acquaintance or a friend as a chairman of the meeting himself opposed to him. These farmers, having been taught that the Corn-laws were the cause of their poverty by keeping out foreign wheat, went to the field and took possession of the wagons, and would not let get in when he came. He got angry and lowered his voice, and said, "I am a poor man; and in spite of this reception, opposition of a Wesleyan preacher I rode the country beforehand, and the farmers, in writing, in his speech of 1845, and in the following year, to the spot against them all. His speech appeared in the papers of June 6, 7, and is but too incident. I may refer to it when I feel prepared to write of the war."

Ever yours, J. R.

EXAMPLE.—It is stated that the collection of taxes toward the support of the freed arches, contributed, during the last year, out of their own pockets, toward the support of the chapels, schools, and mission of the London Missionary Society, the sum amount of thirty thousand seven hundred ninety seven dollars ! The Guiana Colonists, during the same time, the body of English West India merchants and proprietors, wealthy as they are, voluntarily any thing like the amount, for the support of religion, or the diffusion of the Gospel.

course commenced in Florida, is the fact that has been generally pursued in all the other Slaveholding States ; a course which has retarded the natural fertility of the soil of Chesapeake Bay to St. Mary's river, and in some few exceptions. The object has been to exhaust as much land, and with as few slaves as possible ; to exhaust the soil, and then to remove the slaves into common, and then to remove the slaves to pursue the same course again upon new land. — [Williams's Sketches of Florida.]

